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THREE NEW GALLS OF CECIDOMYIÆ.

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I hardly need an apology for presenting from time to time to the entomological public descriptions of galls of *Cecidomyiæ*, even when I did not succeed in rearing the fly. Such observations, unless published soon, are very apt to be lost; once published, they gradually accumulate and furnish a welcome material for the future monographer. To facilitate reference, I give here a list of my previous publications on the galls of North American *Cecidomyiæ* :—

1. On the N. Am. *Cecidomyiæ* (In the Monogr. N. A. Diptera, vol. I, p. 173—205).
2. *Lasioptera*, reared from a gall on the Golden-rod (Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. 1863, p. 368—370).
3. Two new N. A. *Cecidomyiæ* (Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. 1866, p. 219—220).
4. Biological notes on Diptera. Article first: *Asphondylia monacha*, n. sp., and other galls on *Solidago* (Trans. Ent. Soc. Phil. 1869, p. 299—303). Article second: A new Amer. *Asphondylia*; On some undescribed galls of *Cecidomyiæ*. Article third: A *Cecidomyia* living in pine resin (*Diploisis resinicola*, n. sp.); a gall of *Cecidomyia* on Wild Cherry; additions, corrections.

Cecidomyia (tiliæ) verrucicola, n. sp. Wart-shaped, round, pale green galls, 3—4 millim. in diameter, projecting on the upper and underside of the leaves of the linden. They occur between the ribs and veins and often upon them. In autumn they become brown, hard and woody, and spring open on the underside, a circular piece detaching itself and either falling to the ground, or remaining fastened to the gall by a small portion of its circumference, in the shape of a lid. Inside of the gall, when green, there is a low-roofed cavity, containing a white larva, with a distinct

breast bone, heart-shaped anteriorly, and ending in an elongate point posteriorly. The dry galls are empty. I found them common on Goat Island (Niagara Falls), on the hills near West Point, N. Y., in Cambridge, Mass., etc., in August and September, on the young shrubs of the linden.

Cecidomyia (*urticæ*) *urnicola*, n. sp. Galls on the upper side of the leaves of *Urtica gracilis*, either on the midrib, or, more often, on the lateral veins. Urn-shaped (I mean the shape produced by cutting off the smaller end of a slender pear) up to 3 m. m. high, subsessile (that is, connected by a very small surface with the leaf), pale green, semi-transparent, succulent gall, bearing a short style or nipple at the upper, truncate end. Inside, the larva of a *Cecidomyia*. Lake George, July, 1863; Trenton Falls, July, 1874; not uncommon, but not in large numbers. Each leaf bears one, sometimes two galls, seldom more.

The gall produced by a *Cecidomyia* on the European nettle, and described by Perris, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, vol. IX, p. 401, is different from the present gall.

Asphondylia (*asteris*) *recondita*, n. sp. Deformed terminal buds on the principal and the lateral branches of *Aster patens*. These galls consist merely in an arrest of growth and consequent accumulation of leaves, forming a bud-like body up to 10 or 15 m. m. in length. Inside I found pupæ which their structure proves to be those of *Asphondylia*. The horn-like, sharp projections on the head are contiguous here, precisely as in *Asphondylia sarothamni*, figured by Winnertz (Linn. Entomol. vol. VIII, Tab. I, f. 6). I found these galls on Lloyds Neck, Long Island, in September, but did not succeed in rearing the fly.

ON NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF PLUSIA.

BY A. R. GROTE, A. M., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Plusia monodon, n. s.

Allied to *precatationis* and *gamma*. It differs by the distinct yellow shaded geminate t. p. line having but a single acute tooth at vein 2; the line running more outwardly at this point, and being otherwise even throughout. Also by the shape of the metallic spot; this is open, silver